nels **38** each **1**, including a root portion having the form of a sector, over substantially more than 180° , of a cylindrical bore and which, when the member **30** has been appropriately fitted within the channel **32** at one end of a horizontal member **7**, receives a respective self-tapping fixing screw, or possibly merely a localised indentation formed in the lower wall of the channel **32** as viewed in FIG. **10***c* by a punching or rivetting operation.

As shown in FIG. **10***a*, somewhat schematically, the hook formation **34** and adjoining regions of the member **30** are of a cross sectional form to fit closely within a central inner channel of the extrusion forming the upright **5** (FIG. **10***a*) leaving, defined between the arcuate inner surface of the hook formation **34** and an opposing arcuate surface provided by a rib **42** projecting inwardly into the inner channel of the upright extrusion, a generally cylindrical passage which receives the shank of the respective securing screw **9**. The crest diameter of the self-tapping screw thread of the screw **9** is somewhat greater than that of the last-noted substantially cylindrical passage, so that the thread of the screw **9** cuts into the opposing surfaces of hook formation **34** and rib **42** defining said substantially cylindrical **1** passage and at the same time, the screw **9** acts as a wedge to draw the member **30** radially with respect to the longitudinal axis of the gear edge member **5** and thereby **1** the opposing free edges of the walls of the inner channel of the gear edge member **5**, thereby locating the horizontal **7** firmly with respect to the upright **5**. It will be noted that the member **30** has, in its opposite faces, .**1** opposing grooves **46** which receive inwardly turned flanges at the free edges of the side walls of the inner channel of the upright extrusion **5**. In a variant, the grooves **46**, instead of being formed in the extrusion, are cut in the body of the member **30** after the latter has been cut from the extrusion, or alternatively narrow grooves formed in the extrusion may be enlarged after cutting the member **30** from the extrusion, so as to be slightly inclined with respect to the vertical, in such a way as to provide a wedging action when the member **30**, attached to the respective horizontal **7**, is forced into the **4** upright extrusion **5** along the axis of the latter, thereby to render the structure more secure.

As will be appreciated from FIG. **10***a*, the cross members **7** are substantially narrower than the uprights **5**, being of substantially the same width as the inner channels of the uprights **5**. The extrusion forming the uprights **5** defines, on either side of the inner channel, side channels **50** which receive, in the assembled unit, the edges of rectangular cladding sheets **52**, for example of sheet plastics or the like. At the upper and lower end of each panel of unit A or B, such cladding panels **52** are received respectively in downwardly and upwardly directed channels afforded by extruded members **54, 56** described in more detail below. It will be appreciated that the cladding panels **52** are omitted in FIGS. **5** and **6** for the sake of clarity. The upper members **54** are each formed by a length cut from an extrusion of the cross section shown in FIG. **10***d* (see also FIG. **8**). The cross section of FIG. **10***d* forms two side by side channels **60** (for receiving cladding panels **52** on opposite sides of the members **7**) each defined by an outer wall **62**, an inner wall **64** and a base **66**. At the lower edges, the inner walls **64** are connected by respective webs to a central formation **68** extending downwardly therefrom. The two inner walls **64** define between them, on the upper side of the extrusion cross section, an upwardly open channel **72**. The formation **68** comprises a vertical web portion **74** extending downwardly from the junction of the side walls **64**, an enlarged portion at the lower end of the portion **74** and including laterally projecting ribs **76**, below which extend two arcuate formations **78** defining between them a downwardly open central channel of part-circular cross section, with a relief slot extended into the body of the formation **68** from the upper region of the part-circular cross-section channel, to allow resilient springing-apart and together of the formations **78**.

It will be noted from FIG. **10***c* that the extrusion forming the upper cross members **7** affords an upwardly open channel **80** the side walls of which have inwardly directed flanges **82** at their free upper ends, the channel **80** having a base wall from the middle of which extends upwardly a central flange **84** which terminates in a part-cylindrical bead. The width of the formation **68**, as measured between the free edges of the lateral ribs **76**, is only slightly less than the spacing between the side walls of the channel **80** and is greater than the spacing between the free edges of the flanges **82**. The spacing between the faces, furthest from each other, of the inner side walls **64**, on the other hand, is somewhat less than the spacing between the inner edges of the flanges **82**. Accordingly, the portion of the extrusion of FIG. **10***d* afforded by the inner walls **64**, web **74** and formation **68** can be accommodated freely within the channel **80** when the upper member **54** is slid longitudinally into the channel **80** of the cross member **7** during assembly of the panel so that, as shown in FIGS. **3** and **6**, for example, the base walls of the channels **60** extend over the flanges **82** and the outer walls **62** extend downwardly on the outer sides of the side walls of the channel **80**, and lie, in this position, substantially in the same planes as the webs the uprights **5**. When the member **54** is pressed fully downwardly into the channel **80**, the part-cylindrical bead along the upper edge of the flange **84** is received as a snap-fit within the part-cylindrical channel defined by the formations **78** (FIG. **10***d*), whilst the bases **66** of the channels **60** engage or closely adjoin the upper surfaces of the flanges **82**. By pulling the member **54** directly upwardly, the formation **68** can be disengaged from the flange **84**, but such upward movement will be limited by engagement of the ribs **76** with the undersides of the flanges **82**.

The dimensions of the web **74** and the portions of the extrusion of FIG. **10***d* directly above the outer edges of the ribs **76** are so dimensioned in relation to the flanges **2** and the spacing between the free edges of the latter that if the member **54** is drawn upwardly in the channel **80**, without tilting, until the ribs **76** engage the undersides of the flanges **82**, and then the member **54** is tilted laterally, as illustrated in FIG. **8**, with simultaneous slight lowering of the member **54**, the rib **76** which is moved uppermost by such tilting is simultaneously moved inwardly, away from the adjoining side wall of the channel **80**, sufficiently to pass the inner edge of the adjoining flange **82**. However, further tilting or upward removal of the member **54** is then prevented by engagement of the outer surface of the formation **78** which become uppermost as a result of such tilting with the underside of the adjoining flange **82** (see FIG. **8**).

The weights of the respective parts of the extrusion of FIG. **10***d* and the dimensions of the web **74**, are such that, in this tilted position, the member **54** will rest under gravity in the tilted position, with the flange, which connects the inner wall **64** on the lower side with